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From the Lancaster Journal.

The Carpenter's Boy.

"I wish to speak a word to Miss Lelia Vermont!" said a carpenter's boy as he entered a stately mansion in one of the most fashionable streets in the city of New York in 1830.

"Help yourself to a seat in the entry; you will be attended to presently," was the haughty reply. Then turning to an individual with whom she had been conversing, said, with a sneer, (having noticed that the lad desiring the interview had some carpenter's tools in hand,) "I have such a dislike to mechanics. I hate to encounter one."

"Possibly he is on business," said the individual.

"Oh, I never speak to one except on business," was the reply; "he has come I presume to erect an arbour. We applied to Mr. Thomas this morning to have one built, and I take this to be his apprentice."

Mr. Vermont, the father of Lelia, (for this was the lady inquired for) was a merchant of good standing and considerable property, hence Lelia's haughty aristocratic pretensions to *respectability*. She had, at an early age, imbibed the too prevalent doctrine, that no individual who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, had the most remote claims upon *respectability*. Had Mr. Orville lived, the father of the carpenter's boy, Albert, had no doubt occupied as lofty, and perhaps much more prominent position in society, than did the infatuated Lelia. But, alas! Albert was an orphan boy, a desolate stranger in a strange land! He had, now seen but little more than nineteen years of actual life, but his heart in that time had lived an age of misfortune, grief, and endurance. He is alone in the wide, wide world, entirely friendless. But he does not weep. No! he has no tears left for himself—he has shed them all on the far, far off grave of his parents, and his keen expressive eyes are tearless, and dark with unspeakable woe. But, under all this his youthful spirit quails not. No! there is a desperate pride and power within, that will not let him yield. He almost glories in his forlorn destiny, strange and sad as it is for one so young.

"Pity he is *only a mechanic*," exclaimed Lelia, as she gazed with unspeakable delight upon the green goose of a mechanic, (as she deemed him,) while sitting in the entry. "Had he been a Lawyer, Doctor, or Professor of some sort, he might have"—

"A noble soul!" interposed Mr. Shirvy, (the individual with whom she spoke,) who was a professor, though not an aristocrat.

"I was going to say, from his appearance, he might have merited."—

"Be cautious, Lelia."

"Allow me to express my sentiments. He might have merited the hand of one in the higher walks of life. He is a noble looking lad."

"But were he Lawyer, Doctor, or Professor, indulging the views he now doubtless cherishes, my word for it he would aspire to something noble."

"And where should he seek for noble spirits, but among the *respectable class of society*?"

"Ah! Lelia, many a nobler heart hath throbbed beneath the leathern apron of the mechanic, than ever swelled beneath the silken vestments of Lawyer, Doctor, or Professor."

"Mr. Shirvy, I am surprised to hear you uphold such a low vulgar set of blacksmiths, *all* of whom you know to be as ignorant of refinement as the Aborigines of the far west."

"Not *all*, Lelia."

"But who has ever heard of a mechanic becoming a great man?"

"I have. The *ablest* men were mechanics. Name but Arkwright, Fulton, Watt, Franklin, Whitney and a whole list of others I could mention, and where do you find their equals? The greatest men in the annals of the world, the men who have done most to enlighten and advance the prosperity and the liberties of the human race, have been mechanics."

"It is a menial employ, and beneath the station of a true gentleman."

"No, no, Lelia; there never was a doctrine more untrue. They are almost the only professions that have substance, reality, and practical utility."

"I am sorry, Mr. Shirvy, to see you endeavor to elevate the mechanic to the level of *respectable society*."

"Why, Lelia, to the wise they are floodgates of knowledge, and kings and queens are decorated with their handy work."

Here the conversation was interrupted by a gentle rap at the door. The lad had become impatient knowing that his master would require a certain amount of work at his hands. With a modesty seldom equalled in one of his sex, he requested Miss Lelia to give him the necessary directions relating to the location of the arbor. The Professor left, and Lelia attended Albert to the garden. The arbor was soon finished, and the "Carpenter's boy" was almost as soon forgotten.

About two years from the period of which we are speaking, Miss Lelia made a visit to Albany. The Coach company, and those consututing her travelling companions, she was informed by the proprietor, were to consist of Doctor W., Lawyer M., Professor M. B., and a mechanic, all of the city of New York. Lelia, in view of the select company began to anticipate a pleasant journey. Until within sight of Albany, their progress was unimpeded by any thing to mar the pleasure of their journey. Just then the whole company was thrown into consternation by a wild shriek from the driver. "Leap! Leap for your lives!" resounded through the coach.

The horses had taken fright. They were descending a long hill. The driver having lost all control over the noble animals, saw that it would be death to remain where he was—it could be *but* death to leap for life, he leaped. The *gentlemen* seeing which, burst open the door, threw themselves out in confusion, leaving Miss Lelia, the only female in the coach, and the mechanic, to shift for themselves. Seeing which, the young man, who attracted Lelia's attention, and the only male remaing in the coach, proffered her his assistance, which was most gladly accepted. Taking her in his arms and placing his foot firmly upon the side of the coach, he bounded so clearly upon the banks, as to be entirely beyond the reach of danger. They escaped unhurt. The next moment the coach was dashed to atoms against a tree. The horses were caught soon after by some laborers on the road. Lelia, however, was melted to tears by the unparalleled kindness of this unknown stranger, who had proven himself a genuine friend, in risking his own life to save her's. Such disinterested friendship was beyond her conception. She inquired his name. "The Carpenter's boy," said he, "who built your arbor."

"Take this as the reward of your valor," said Lelia, tendering him her own splendid gold watch.

"I have my reward," said he, respectfully declining the rich and valuable present.

"I pray you then, not to decline accepting my address," said Lelia, as she placed her card in his hand, "that should you ever need a friend, you may know where to find one."

They were now within a short distance from Albany and concluded to walk the remainder of the road. Lelia and Albert were the only two passengers able to walk.

In a few days after this event Lelia returned to New York, and Albert, as soon as he could arrange matters, established himself in business in Albany. His efforts were attended with success, far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In all dealings and association with men, he had a single eye to the promotion of the one grand principle that "all men were created equal," and that inequality of respect should be awarded to men in proportion to their amount of intelligence.

* * * * * * *

Seven years after the event, Mr. Vermont's name was found among the list of applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws. This circumstance for a few days produced a slight change in the conduct of Lelia, but it was like early dew, which soon passed away; while she had fine apparel and plenty of money, (for I believe it is generally understood that the men seldom petition *now* until they have well lined their own pockets.) she was not to be circumscribed in her usual route of pleasure. Retrenchment is perhaps the most difficult part with those who have been reduced in circumstances, at least it appeared to be the most rugged part of the way to Mr. Vermont. How to descend from the lofty eminence of wealth and fashion, and retire to obscurity and seclusion, he knew not. He had been too long the child of prosperity to bear reverses with fortitude. He had no profession. *Dig*, he could not, to *beg* he was ashamed.

"Would to heaven," said he, in the anguish of his soul, "I had been a Mechanic."

"La, Pa," said Lelia, "what has come over you? I have frequently heard you say that you would as soon be a boot black as a mechanic of any sort; that it was a menial employ."

"I grant it, Lelia, but I was in error—one of my *fashionable errors*;—were I a *mechanic*, now that my fortune is gone—that my riches have taken to themselves wings,—my trade would be a resource."

"Have you forgotten having spoken of mechanics as a presuming set of blockheads, who, you said stalked the street with their tools with as much *sang froid* as a Lawyer would with his books, or a Doctor with his instruments?"

"No! I have not forgotten, but I have *forsaken*—abandoned—totally abandoned my former erroneous sentiments. I have very recently discovered that there exists no difference between the *Books* of a Lawyer and the *Tools* of the Mechanic, save the latter require the exercise of the hand; they equally promote the operator's design, though I believe the mechanic contributes more to the public good, or the public prosperity."

It was deemed expedient by Mr. Vermont to retire with his family from the fashionable street and mansion in which they then resided. Every vestige of former splendor was now gone, and when all was over, it was with a feeling of relief that the husband and wife sat down together to lay schemes for the future. They determined to, and eventually did take lodgings in a plain, but respectable private boarding house, where there was a single transient boarder beside themselves. This gentleman they were informed was from Albany, and would remain but a week, or ten days at most, having merely come to the city to purchase some articles of merchandize which were not to be obtained in Albany.

The dinner bell rang, and the little group assembled in the diminutive dining room; the new comers were introduced collectively to Mr. Albert Orville, who at once recognized Lelia. Dinner passed in a very agreeable manner. Mr. Vermont having just retired from mercantile life could speak of the turmoil attendant thereon, of the losses through failures and the fluctuations of the market, of the restless anxiety, of the perturbed state of mind incident to such a life; to all of which Mr. Orville was a total stranger, consequently to him it was an interesting subject, in asmuch as he was preparing to embark, in a mercantile career.

To Lelia, 'twas luxury to gaze upon this (*self made*) Nobleman of Nature, rather than to feast upon the choice viands before her; his slight but elegant frame, evidently spirit-worn—a pale intellectual face—eyes beaming with the beauty of an ardent soul—a forehead singularly fair and pure—a well formed head;—a calm and graceful address;—all, all were objects of the highest admiration to the infatuated Lelia.

The limits we have allotted to this narrative will not admit of a minute detail of circumstances; let it suffice to know that Mr. Orville's stay was protracted some four or five weeks over the time he at first thought to tarry in the city, in consequence of a mutual growing attachment between himself and Lelia. Duty, however, called him to dash away, *for a time*, the cup of sweets he longed to drain to the bottom.

Six months after this period, Mr. Orville returned to replenish his store, but more especially to suggest the following propositions to Mr. Vermont:

First, the union of himself with Lelia: (having obtained her consent by letter.)

Second, to offer Mr. Vermont the management of his store; (having heard of his difficulties.)

The first of which the old man acceded to with evident pleasure; but when he commenced, "and now my purpose is, (if you will accept of it without attributing to me a selfish motive,) to remove your entire family to Albany, where I have a comfortable dwelling prepared for you, where you shall, during life, lack none of the comforts thereof, if they can be obtained by honest industry."

This astonishing intelligence was more than the good old man was prepared to receive; he was completely overwhelmed in a flood of tears—tears of unspeakable gratitude. The old lady sat rubbing her hands with an occasional ejaculation of "Heaven be praised!" while Lelia sat motionless, too full to articulate a word.

"What! oh who?" exclaimed the old man "can this beautiful benefactor be?" as if invoking the inspiration of Heaven.

"Possibly my fond, my faithful Lelia can tell?" said Mr. Orville, as he handed Lelia *her own card*. A glance was sufficient.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Lelia, "is it "the Carpenter's boy?"

"Yes," he rejoined in accents of love, as he pressed her to his bosom, "It is "the Carpenter's boy!""

"And the preserver of my life!" she added.

"May he be the sweetener of it too!" continued the old man.

The scene that followed the above, may possibly be vaguely imagined by the reader, for I shall not attempt to describe it, lest I should do it injustice.

An explanation was immediately granted to the mystified parents, who were still wrapt in wonder. This being dissipated by the explanation, the happy family proceeded to prepare for the nuptials, immediately after the consummation of which, they embarked together for their new homes; having learned from the foregoing circumstances, that it was less difficult for a mechanic to become a merchant, than for a merchant to become a mechanic.

"Now Lelia," said her father, "you have learned an instructive lesson. Your judgement has hitherto been of that superficial kind which attaches merit to the flimsy drapery which constituted a covering to the body. You have formed your estimate of the man from his birth, occupation, or appearance."

"This," continued Mr. Orville, "is the great evil we should combat. I most ardently believe that no such thing as *respectability* can exist aside from an honest and useful life. I contend that no branch of industry is degrading—that no employment that contributes to the general good and comfort of society is disreputable. I would tolerate no other aristocracy than that of merit. I fearlessly declare it a false system that would exclude the honest, upright mechanic from the pale of *genteel society*."

And in time, we may predict, without pretensions to prophecy, these will be the sentiments of the great mass, and men will be judged like deeds—by their effect—and those alone will be considered good and great, which have a tendency to improve mankind. He alone is *great* who rises by his moral force above the chance of fate; who builds *himself* a pedestal, against whose base the surges of misfortune waste their strength in vain, and on whose surface sleep the rays of melting temptation without effect.

Those men are great who leave behind them immortal monuments of high, generous deeds, or of their genius, which may serve as beacon lights to prosperity. And those who by sets, however bold or renowned, endeavored but to aggrandize themselves at the cost of virtue, honor, religion, and human life, are *never great*, but stand as giant models of deformity.

The latest accounts from Albany are highly favorable; every thing goes on swimmingly under the new arrangement. The old gentleman is in the store; Albert superintends an extensive business; and Lelia's *first born* although *named* after his father, seldom gets any thing but THE CARPENTER'S BOY. DAVID.

Lancaster, May 20, 1842.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

* * * "To the acquisition of extensive knowledge, *incessant application and industry* are necessary. Nothing great or good has ever been achieved without them. Be willing then to labor—be not satisfied with superficial attainments, but accustom yourselves to habits of accurate and thorough investigation. Explore the foundations and first principles of every science. It is observed by Locke that "there are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom—the basis upon which a great many others rest—and in which they have their consistency: there are teeming truths, rich in stores with which they furnish the mind; and like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and interesting in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things, that, without them, could not be seen or known." These are the truths with which we should endeavor to enrich our minds. Be select in your reading—become familiar with the writings of the great master spirits of the world, who will enrich your minds with the profound, enlarged and exalted views; and who, while they form you to habits of just and noble thinking, will also teach you to cherish pure and generous feelings. If you would make these thorough acquisitions, you must guard against the immoderate indulgence of your passions, and the seductions of evil companions. A life of dissipation and pleasure is death to superior excellence. A body invigorated by habits of temperance and self denial, and a mind undisturbed by unholy passions, serene and cheerful in conscious rectitude are most powerful auxiliaries in the pursuit of science.

It will be equally important for you to guard against self sufficiency and vanity. This temper is an effectual barrier to high intellectual improvements. Frequently reflect upon the small extent and imperfection of your attainments—on the vast regions of science that are yet unexplored by you—on the hidden stores of learning which are contained in the ten thousand books that you have never read or seen, or of which, perhaps, you have not even heard. Remember too, the lofty attainments that have been made by some profound scholars both of ancient and modern days. I would recommend to you to read, in early life, a few well-selected biographies of men who were distinguished for their general knowledge. Read the lives of Demosthenes, of Erasmus, of Newton, of Locke, of Hale, of Haller, of Doddridge, of Johnson, and of such accomplished and illustrious scholars. Observe the ardent attachment and intense industry with which they cultivated science, and the astonishing acquirements which they made,—their high valuation of time and careful improvement of it—compare your attainments and habits with theirs—not to repose in sluggish despondency—but to rouse yourself from apathy and sloth to a noble emulation of rising to an equality with them. It was by no secret magic that these mighty scholars attained to distinction and fame—it was by *patient—persevering—untiring industry*. If the eloquence of Demosthenes shook, with its thunder, the throne of a Philip—and ruled the fierce democracy of Athens—and if the vehement denunciations and powerful appeals of Cicero drove Cataline from the senate house, and made Cæsar tremble, it was by the private studies and profound meditations of the closet, their minds having been invigorated and expanded and enriched and enobled with diversified knowledge, lofty sentiment and generous feeling. If Newton, with a flight more adventurous than the eagle's, soared to the very boundaries of creation,—if he explained the laws that governed the universe, and let in a new flood of light upon the world,—it was ardent attachment to science; it was intense pinions of his mind, that vigor which elevated and sustained him at so lofty a height. If Locke and Reed have dispelled the darkness that has for ages settled on the human intellect, and have freed the sciences of the mind from the intricacies and subtleties of the schools, it was not merely by the force of their own genius, but by deep, patient and repeated meditation and study. If Burke charmed listening senates by the masculine strength and brilliancy of his thoughts; if Mansfield and our own Hamilton illuminated the bar by the splendor of their learning and eloquence; if Hall and Chalmers proclaimed, from the pulpit, immortal truth in their loftiest strains, it was not only because they ranked amongst the first scholars, but also among the most laborious men of their age. Contemplate the character of these illustrious men—imitate their industry—their eager love of learning, and the zeal with which they pursued it, and you may equal them."

O HOW IT STINGS!

STORY OF LITTLE LOLLOTTE.

Once, as I was returning home from France, there was on board the ship a little French girl, named Lollotte. She had five fingers on each hand.

We were all very much interested in little Lollotte; but one reason was, she was the most disobedient child we ever knew. She gave her mother constant trouble, and would not mind any thing she told her.

One day we saw, close by the ship, a Portuguese man of-war. This is a kind of fish that can swim on the top of the water.—It looks, in shape, as an egg would when floating, only it is about three times as long. It has a little sail stretching over the top, and long strings, of various colors, hanging down from the bottom in the water. One of the ladies wished to examine this curious little creature. So a sailor let down a bucket and caught it. When it was laid on the deck all the passengers gathered round to see it; and little Lollotte broke away from her mother's hand, and ran close up to it.

Her mother cried to her not to touch it; and the sailor said, "No, no, don't touch it, for it will sting." Hardly had this disobedient child heard the warning before her hand was upon it. In an instant her cries of agony filled the ship. "O, how it stings! O, how it stings!" For a long hour every ear was pained with her distressing cries, "O, how it stings! O, how it stings!"—And there was not one on board who pitied her. All felt that she deserved it all for her disobedience.

My young friends, sin will at last bite like a serpent, and STING like an adder. You may disobey your parents, be unkind to one another, and use wicked words: but by-and by you will cry, "O how it stings! O how it stings!"

Will not each of you, my young friends, offer the prayer of David, "Remember not the sins of my youth," and come and make the Saviour your friend?

G. Abbott.

The London Spectator relates a story out of an old author in this wise: "A famous Critick, having gathered together all the faults of an eminent Poet, made a present of them to Apollo, who received them very graciously, and resolved to make the author a suitable return for the trouble he had been at in collecting them. In order to this, he set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf. He then bid him pick out the chaff from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. The Critick applied himself to the task with great industry and pleasure, and after having made the due separation, was presented by Apollo with the chaff for his pains."

Now we make a very pretty little political allegory out of this—one quite timely. We suppose then the people of N. C. to be in the place of *Apollo*, the opposition newspapers to be like the famous Critick, and Governor Morehead to stand for the sack of Wheat. These opposition papers are all now excessively busy, as was their prototype of old in picking out the chaff from the Wheat and in august next the people *Apollo*, will give each one his pile of chaff for his present trouble.

Wil. Chronicle.

GOV MOREHEAD, we learn, is carrying a wide row in the west; and sweeps away the delusion about free trade especially, wherever he goes: He shows to the satisfaction of the people that we cannot be so unwise and unjust to ourselves as to admit British Goods free of duty so long as England prohibits many of the products of the United States and taxes others six hundred per cent—supporting her lords and nobles on the labor of American farmers! She draws a revenue from our tobacco of nearly six times the amount of the original cost of the article!! and it amounted in one year to upwards of $35.000,000! *Star.*

The present lord mayor of London is said to have been a journeyman mason in Nashville, Tennessee, some forty years ago.

MR. GRAHAM'S CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I am informed some persons are endeavoring to excite public prejudice, and make political capital out of the appropriations which Congress made to defray the funeral expenses of President Harrison, and to pay the balance of one year's salary to his aged and afflicted widow.

To prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation I will briefly submit the facts and reasons which induced me to vote for those appropriations. The history of Congressional legislation abounds with similar instances, approved and *voted for by all parties*, from the foundation of the Government down to the present session. I will mention a few prominent precedents, taken from the journals of Congress—and now for the law and the testimony.

Gen. Washington was President of the United States from the 4th day of March, 1789, until the 4th day of March, 1797—eight years. He died in December, 1799—nearly three years after his Presidential term expired, and when he was a private citizen—and yet, on the 3d day of May, 1800, Congress passed a law appropriating *three thousand two hundred dollars* to defray the expenses incurred in doing honor to the memory of Gen. Washington. (See the 3d volume of the laws of the United States, page 397.)

Congress likewise authorized, by joint resolutions, that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, to the memory of Gen. Washington, and a copy of those resolutions were directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, entreating her to assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. Washington under that monument. (See the same volume, page 401.)

George Clinton, the Vice President of the United States, who served during the last of Mr. Jefferson's and the first of Mr. Madison's administrations, died at Washington in the year 1812, and he was buried at the public expense.

Elbridge Gerry, another Vice President of the United States, died at Washington in the year 1814, while riding in a carriage from his lodgings to the Capitol; and he too was buried at the public expense, and a monument was also erected over his grave by a special appropriation of Congress.

In the year 1812, the city of Caraccus, in South America, was nearly destroyed and annihilated by an earthquake; and, on the motion of Nathaniel Macon, who was remarkable for strict economy and strict construction, a resolution passed Congress by a unanimous vote, which caused an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars of the public money to relieve the distresses and sufferings of hundreds and thousands of human beings in that distant and devoted city, who were houseless and homeless and starving for daily bread. Well, if Congress had power to give and appropriate fifty thousand dollars of the public money to relieve suffering humanity among distant strangers in a foreign country, I presume it was right and proper, at least, to provide *one* year's allowance for an aged and distressed widow in our own country, who was the wife of a good and true old soldier.

From the first establishment of the Seat of Government in this city down to the present time, whenever a member of Congress dies here during the session, he is, at the public expense, buried in the Congressional cemetery, or burying ground, and a monument is erected over his grave to mark the spot where the remains of the deceased repose, and to indicate to near relatives and pilgrim strangers the tombs of those who died in the service of their country, far distant from friends and home. The death and funeral of each member of Congress in this city costs the Government about nine hundred dollars. Living is dear in Washington, but dying is much dearer. Not only Presidents and members, but the officers of Congress, have been buried at the public expense, when they died in the public service. I will state two instances which appear upon the public journals, and are fresh in my own recollection. I allude to the cases of Overton Carr, Doorkeeper of the House, and Stephen Haight, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. They were political friends of President Van Buren, and died during his administration, when he had a majority in both branches of Congress. The salary of each of these officers was fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be estimated from the first Monday in December of every year. Overton Carr died in March, 1838, *before* the fourth month of his duties had been performed, and yet Congress directed, not only that he should be buried at the public expense, but that his widow should be paid the balance of his salary up to the end of the session, just as though he had lived to perform his year's work for the public. The case of Mr. Carr is a stong one, but the case of Mr. Haight is much stronger, to illustrate and sustain the appropriations now the subject of investigation. Stephen Haight, a citizen of Vermont, was the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; his annual salary

was fifteen hundred dollars; his time of service began on the first Monday in December, 1840, he died on the 13th day of January, 1841, about one month and thirteen days after his public labors commenced, and ten months and a half *before* his year's work had been finished, and before his full salary had become due. Now, what did the Van Buren Senate of the United States say and do in relation to their deceased Sergeant at Arms? I will give their own words from their own journal:

"Senate of the United States,
January 13, 1841.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the Senate, the sum of five hundred dollars to the order of the widow of Stephen Haight, deceased, late Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, to defray the expenses of placing his body in a proper manner, and in a secure coffin, carefully protected, in the public vault in the Congressional burying ground at Washington, and the expense of the transportation of the body to his friends in Vermont, and its burial there; and that the Secretary be, and he is hereby, further directed to pay to the said widow the salary of the deceased for the residue of the term for which he was elected."

Amount paid under the above resolution to Anah Haight, widow of S. Haight:

For funeral expenses	$500
Balance of salary	1,375
Total	$1,875

Now, fellow-citizens, you perceive the two cases just stated both occurred under the administration of President Van Buren, and are exactly the same in principle as that of the late President Harrison. They all died before their term of service expired, and before their respective salaries became due, and yet they were buried at the public expense, and the widow of each of those officers was paid that balance of the salary which her husband would have received if Providence had spared his life to the end of his official year. It appears to me that the long services and high public station of President Harrison should, at least, entitle him and his wodow to the same rule of justice that that has been awarded by his enemies to a doorkeeper under the administration of President Van Buren. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. This is no new principle. Precedents are numerous in the history of the Republic.

During the last war, Oliver Hazard Perry, a captain in the navy, won a most splendid victory for his country and captured the entire British fleet on Lake Erie. Very soon after that naval victory he joined the army under Gen. Harrison, and acted as one of his aids at the glorious battle of the Thames. Perry died in 1819, and Congress granted to his widow an annuity during her natural life, and also to each of his four children until they severally came of age; making about one thousand dollars a year to the family. Mrs. Perry is still living, and I hope may long continue to enjoy the bounty which a grateful country conferred for the noble services rendered by her gallant husband. Perry and Harrison were fellow-soldiers and brother-heroes. One conquered upon the water, and the other upon the land. Now, I think, if it was right to grant relief to Mrs. Perry *for life*, it could not have been wrong to give Mrs. Harrison *one* year's allowance.

In the year 1828, Jacob Brown, the commanding general of the army of the United States, whose salary was about six thousand dollars per annum, died soon after his yearly service began, and long *before* the end of the year when his whole salary would have been due. Congress appropriated to the widow of Gen. Brown the balance of the salary which would have been due her husband at the end of that year. The acts for the relief of Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Harrison are precisely the same in principle. My distinguished and lamented predecessor, the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, Gov. McDuffie, Gov. Hamilton, and many of the most prominent politicians, of that day voted for the appropriation to relieve Mrs. Brown. The same just principle and patriotic policy has been practised, not only among the high officers of the republic, but among the faithful soldiers. When a soldier dies in the public service, or is killed battling for his country, he too is buried at the public expense But a grateful country does not stop there. The Government annually makes an appropriation to pay pensions to our old officers and faithful soldiers as long as they live; and, after they are dead and gone many of their widows receive pensions in consideration of the services rendered to the country by their gallant husbands.

Now, with such lights and such examples before the nation, let me ask what manner of man was President Harrison, that we may understandingly determine what public respect should be paid to his memory and extended to his family. Harrison had served his country in almost every capacity, from an ensign to a major general, and from a delegate to a President. His long and useful life had been chiefly devoted to his country, and not to the acquisition of wealth. He owned a good tract of land, and very little other property. He once had a large family, though death had reduced the number of his children, and greatly increased and multiplied his cares and troubles by throwing on his hands and protection the widowed wives and infant orphans of his own children. There were three widows and nine or ten grandchildren, all dependent on him for support and education. One of those widows was the daughter of the gallan Gen Pike, who was killed in battle on the northern frontier during the last war with the British. Harrison had adopted into his family a poor youth, —— Neville, the grandson of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of the battle of the Cowpens. When William Henry Harrison, a private citizen, and farmer of Ohio, with very limited means, was laboring to support and educate this very interesting little flock of fatherless and fortuneless children, he was called and elected, by an overwhelming majority of the United States, to preside over this great republic. He was welcomed and installed into his high office. The confident hopes and sanguine anticipations of the future were directed towards the patriot President fresh from the people. But the uncertainty of life, like an April day at one hour shows forth all the beauty of the sun, and by and by a cloud takes all away, teaching us mortals "what shadows we are, and what shadows we persue." On the 4th day of April President Harrison died. His sun then set to rise no more forever. The death of such a man, at such a time, in such an eminent station, was a national calamity. The question still recurs, what was to be done with the dead body of Gen. Harrison; what for his disconsolate widow; and what for the decendants of Harrison, Pike, and Morgan?

Congress being in session when President Harison did his Cabinet issued the following order:

"Washington, April 4, 1841.

"The Marshal of the District of Columbia will superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, and will proceed to make all the necessary arrangements. Whatever expenses shall be *necessarily* incurred will be paid."

The Marshal (Gen. Hunter) *is a decided friend of President Van Buren* and a very honorable man. He made all the necessary arrangements, and caused whatever expense was incurred in the funeral ceremonies of President Harrison. All that Congress did in this matter was to appropriate three thousand and eighty-eight dollars and nine cents to pay to the items in the account sanctioned and presented by Gen. Hunter. That sum appears large but it is near *two hundred dollars less* than Congress appropriated in May 1800, to pay funeral honors to the memory of Gen. Washington. If your father died a great distance from home among strangers, and was decently buried, you would dislike to dispute the account if some of the items were high. When a great and good man dies while presiding over seventeen millions of people, it is not expected the funeral will be one of ordinary character; but such ceremonies should be manifested as will be respectful to his station, and to the Government and people over which he presided. But at all events, I do not think it becomes the political friends of President Van Buren to endeavor to make political capital out of the amount of this appropriation, when *the expenditure was caused and made under the direction of Gen. Hunter, one of their party.*

Congress, at the beginning of the Extra session of 1841, resolved by a *unanimous vote*, to hang black crape over the Speaker's chair of each House: and that each member would wear crape on his left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of Presidnet Harrison. All that was done at the public expense. Now, I apprehend it will puzzle loco foco logic to convince any body that it was right to vote and appropriate public money to buy crape for two hundred and ninety-four members of Congress to wear mourning for President Harrison, and yet it was not right to buy one winding sheet to enshroud the dead body of that same President! Away with all political Pharisees—they often have the people in their mouths, and but seldom in their hearts. That man must have the disposition of a hyena who can dig into the grave and uncoffin the dead to make political capital for party purposes. If a bilious, bitter party man has a natural passion to play low game, and act the demagogue, let him select some other place for his theatre than the grave-yard, and some other subject than distressed widows and helpless orphans. It must be a bad cause that requires a Christian to turn Turk.

Harrison was a soldier, an officer, and a President. According to declaration of Col. R. M. Johnson, he won more battles than any other general during the last war. His first commission was from Washington, and his last from the people of the United States. To do justice to the family of the deceased, Congress had only to follow the precedents prescribed in the cases to which I have referred; that is, the widow of Commodore Perry, the widow of Gen. Brown, the widow of Overton Carr, and the widow of Stephen Haight. To relieve the widow of the late President, (herself surrounded by indigent widows and orphans,) Congress appropriated to Mrs. Harrison the balance of the President's salary. The whole amount of the salary is twenty-five thousand dollars, but Congress only allowed the widow the balance of that sum which had not been paid prior to the passage of that act.

Mrs. Harrison was entitled to that appropriation, not only upon former precedents and patriotic principles, but in consideration of sacrifices made, and compensation for large sums of money expended, and debts contracted by Gen. Harrison in making necessary arrangements preparatory to entering on the public duties of President of the United States. When a private man is compelled to leave home for four years at one time, he must make great sacrifices, and necessarily neglect much private business, as well as make large outlays to meet outfits before going from home. If a private individual has to encounter heavy losses and expenditures in anticipation of such a protracted absence, what must have been the enormous sacrifices and expenditures of a plain farmer, of limited circumstances, like Gen. Harrison, when he was breaking up his home, and going to live in the Presidential mansion, where custom and public duty required him to see and entertain, not only hundreds of American citizens, but foreign ministers from all the courts of the civilized world. Upon this very same principle, when any citizen of the United States is appointed a foreign minister to any foreign country, he receives by appropriation from Congress $18,000 for the first year—that is $9,000 for his outfit, or preparatory arrangements, and $9,000 salary for each year he acts in that capacity—and then one quarter of that salary when he returns home. In the year 1835, Wm. T. Barry, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gen. Jackson our minister to Spain. Mr. Barry left the United States, and got as far as Liverpool in England, where he died, but never reached Spain. Well. Government then paid nine thousand dollars for his outfit, his salary up to his death, and a quarter of his salary to defray the expenses of his family back to the United States, making the aggregate amount of fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The only difference in the two cases is this—Gen. Harrison got to Washington, took his oath of office, organized his administration, and acted as President one month; but Mr. Barry never got within five hundred miles of Spain, and never acted as foreign minister one minute. Now, fellow-citizens, compare the two cases; look upon that picture, and then upon this. Mr. Barry and his widow received fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which is five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars more than a foreign minister's yearly salary. Gen. Harrison and his widow both together only received one year's salary, and no more. And yet, strange as it it may appear, the very persons who approved of that large payment to Mr. Barry and his family for starting, not going to Spain, are the very same individuals who now make objections to relieve and indemnify the widow Harrison for the losses and debts sustained and created by her husband in anticipation of his public service. No principle is better settled and established than that private property shall not be taken for public use without adequate compensation. Surely no just man will say it is right to sell Mrs. Harrison out of house and home because her husband was elected President of the United States and died before his official term expired. I cannot conceive how any man, who has the head of a patriot and the heart of a Christain, can object to the funeral expenses of a veteran warrior and a noble commander—or to an act to relieve and indemnify an aged widow, whose dwelling house, during the last war, was most freely and kindly thrown open to receive and comfort the sick and afflicted in our army. He who can object to, and a tempt to make political capital out of such humane acts, I fear would begrudge the price of the shroud that envelopes the dead body of his father, and deny his mother that "one year's allowance" which the just law of North Carolina gives to the poorest widow in the State. The favor and mercy of Divine Providence can never rest and abide with those who wrong the soldier, the widow, and the orphan. Patriotism, piety, and charity forbid it. But if political pedlars, "regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief," will trade and speculate on such political capital, let them beware of the wrath to come.

On this birth day of our Independence I need make no appeal to the descendants of the Whigs in my district, who fought and conquerd at King's Mountain and the Cow Pens. The history of those scenes we learned from our fathers, now silently sleeping in death, almost within cannon shot of those battle-grounds. No son of a Whig in North Carolina will ever stand by the grave of his father and say, he objects to the funeral expenses of a good soldier, or to one year's allowance to his surviving widow. No, never, never.

I ask pardon of my constituents, and countrymen for having gone into this protracted catalogue of mortality; but when the bitterness and madness of party spirit will spare neither the living nor the dead—no other age nor sex—neither the widow nor the orphan—I felt that a sense of duty and the cause of truth, justice, and patriotism, required some one to present to the people the facts and circumstances of this case, collected and taken from the journals of Congress and the history of the country. I now, with confidence, submit the whole matter to a virtuous and intelligent community for their impartial verdict.

Respectfully presented,
JAMES GRAHAM.

Washington, July 4, 1842.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Three Vetoes in less than One Year, and one bill signed with Objections

"The one-man power" has again been felt in our Government, and the deliberate action of the Representatives of the People, on a subject obviously within their Constitutional powers, has been prostrated by a President who will neither suggest measures of his own or permit those suggested by others to become laws.

What an aspect does our Government now present!! Three times within the space of nine months has the most odious power known to our Constitution—that power which, in the prophetic language of Patrick Henry, had "an awful quiet-ing towards monarchy"—been exercised by a President who, clothed with accidental authority, sets himself up as the Supreme Ruler of this country.

Not only has President Tyler vetoed three Bills in nine months, but he *has signed another Bill, with objections*, as if it was the design to let the world see how completely the Legislation of the country is within his controls, and how easily he could, did he choose to do so, with a single dash of his pen, render nugatory the labours of the People's Representatives.

In vetoing the Provisional Tariff Bill, Mr. Tyler has set himself up as a judge of the *expediency* of the measure, and opposes his judgment to the opinions of those who represent the majority of the People. No constitutional objections can be made to the Bill, and there is no room for a display of those "conscientious" scruples which he makes with an ostentation proportioned to his want of the article boasted of. It is a bill of mere expediency, and the President, in vetoing it, has, in effect, used the very language rebuked so severely by Wm. C. Rives, when Mr. Van Buren declared that "the Executive was a component part of the Legislative power." How completely does the language applied by Wm. C. Rives, in his famous letter of February 15th, 1840, to Mr. Van Buren fit, Mr. Tyler. Hear Mr. Rives:

"If this extraordinary declaration of the President were a mere barren theory, revolting as it is to the understanding, it might be permitted to pass without the expression of any other sentiment than that of "special wonder" that a statesman who had passed through a succession of public trusts to the very highest known to the Constitution, should so strangely have mistaken the text and the spirit of the "great charter" by which he holds his office, which in limiting and defining the power and duties of public functionaries, intended to give the highest practical security to the public liberties. But it is no empty speculation on the part of the President. It shews the overweening anxiety with which he is intent on the assertion of executive prerogative, and the enlargement of his own powers, and how prone he is to confound the abuses of executive influence over the Legislative department in the practical administration of the government, (which he himself, by his system of party discipline, has so largely contributed to introduce,) with the sacred text of the Constitution itself. This new Executive reading of the Constitution was, doubtless, intended, and has, been so interpreted by the President's own party, to claim a wide latitude in the use and application of the veto power; for, if the "Executive be a component part of the Legislative power," he would be justified in withholding his approval of any act of legislation on the same principles which would justify the non concurrence of any other "component part" of the Legislature—of the Senate or House of Representatives, for example, in respectively deciding on Bills sent from one House to the other. And as a mere difference of opinion as to the expediency of the measure proposed, has ever been held to justify one House in rejecting a Bill passed by the other, so a like difference of opinion, under this new reading of the Constitution, would justify the President, as a "component part of the Legislative power," in applying the qualified negative or veto, which the Constitution gives him for special and extraordinary occasions, to any act of legislation passed by the two Houses, of the expediency of which he may not entertain the same views that they do.

"To show how utterly inconsistent this new view of the application of the President's veto, is with the old republican doctrines, I need only refer you to Mr. Jefferson's official opinion presented to Gen. Washington on the constitutionality of the Bank charter in 1791, in which he says, the veto was intended by the Constitution as a shield to protect the constitutional rights of the States and of the co-ordinate departments of the government from the invasions of the Legislature, and, even in such cases, it ought not to be interposed, unless the question should appear to the mind of the President to be a "clear" one, and free from all reasonable doubt. If, however, under the novel theory broached by the present Chief Magistrate, this high and delicate power, from being "the extreme medicine, is to become the daily food of the Constitution," and may be legitimately used to arrest an ordinary act of legislation upon a mere difference of opinion as to its expediency, it is plain that it works at once a fundamental revolution in our Republician system, imparting to the Executive power an irresistible energy, and enabling the President, in practice, habitually to set at naught the decisions of the Legislative department; for with the great influence his station confers, he can rarely if ever, fail to command the support of one-third of one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, which would be sufficient to sustain his negative, and thus put it in his power, by his single fiat, to control all the rest of both Bodies of the Legislature."

REMEMBER!—That before the Locofocos ruled the country our banks were good and few; that since that time, they have been many and bad; that the Locofocos gave us the bad banks, and a bad currency. We have proved it many times, and will do it many times more.

There's a fact. Take it; and digest it. And may it do your stomache good!

True Whig.

Mrs. Blennerhasset, whose personal charms in early life have been rendered enduring by the eloquence of Mr. Wirt, in the famous passage of his address to her husband, died in New York, last week, aged 70 years.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 14.

Mr. Graham's Circular.—We invite attention to the excellent circular letter of the Hon. James Graham to his constituents, relative to the appropriations to defray the funeral expenses of the lamented Harrison and for the relief of his widow, which will be found in another portion of this paper. We knew, from the outset, that the outcry of the leaders of the Democratic party against these measures was hypocritical—merely raised for political effect; and we had confidence enough in the patriotism and virtue of the people to believe, that when they fully understood the matter, those who have raised this hue and cry would receive their merited scorn and contempt. This circular of Mr. Graham's gives a clear exposition of the facts connected with this subject; and if any candid man can read them, and say that the Whigs deserve censure for the appropriations, then we must confess that we are incompetent judges, and know not what is due from a nation to one who has been her benefactor and friend, and died in her service. Let all read it who desire to form a just judgment of the action of Congress.

The following extract of a letter to the editor, from a friend in Washington, dated July 3d, may serve to give our readers a peep at the actual condition of things there:

"Congress will probably adjourn about the close of this month. The extraordinary course of the President delays every thing. *Half the time* of Congress nearly, is taken up in endeavours to avoid the vetos and circumvention of the apostate and traitor. We should have adjourned in May but for this cause. The country cannot be brought to realize the difficulties of our position.

"Tyler has been in close negotiation with the Locos. They have seduced his insane and absurd ambition into the most wicked and vindictive apostacy, and yet in their hearts scorn him, and ultimately will let him down the wind with all the rottenness and offensiveness of his infamy. The Whig party in Congress has never been so united in firm phalanx as at the present moment. The last absurd veto has had the happiest effects exactly where they were most needed—in the north and east. We feel the injury of the protracted session, but great as it is, it is unavoidable. The Whigs in Congress will do their duty, and their whole duty, exactly as if no obstacles were thrown in their path. The people, we rely with hope and confidence, will come to appreciate justly our continued efforts under the actual trying circumstances, and come to the rescue of the country and all its great interests from the hands of traitors and destructives."

We feel inclined to add a reflection here. The Locos charge the Whigs with falsifying their promises to the people of better times, when the fact is notorious that President Tyler, through ambition or folly, or both combined, has thrown himself in the way of all important measures for the relief of the country, and our opponents have lauded him for it. The Whigs have labored hard to redeem their promises to the people—'all that men could do they've done,'—and the responsibility for the failure rests not upon them. The country must see this: and as the fault is not with the principles or measures of the Whig party, the people will know how to apply the remedy. They will not adopt the absurd logic of the Locofoco prints, that because the Whigs have not been able to carry out their principles in consequence of the death of their lamented chief and the 'insane ambition' of an accidental President, that therefore they must try again a system of measures which have already been fully tried, and have brought wide-spread ruin and distress upon the country. No, no: catch them at this folly if you can. But they will again rally around the principles which animated them in the contest of 1840; and, by a second triumph, they will accomplish what they had so fondly hoped was effected in that struggle.

We must close this article with another extract from the same letter, as it harmonizes so well with the sentiments just expressed:

"Mark the prediction: Henry Clay, if God shall spare his life and health, will *run down* and *run over* all opposition, as a steam boat under high steam pressure would run down and run over a frail bark Indian canoe. The enthusiasm and fervor with which *the people* are taking him up every where, is as unexpected and gratifying to his friends as it is appaling to his enemies. The Locos are deeply divided; but were they united, the result would be the same. God defend the right."

It is stated that much confusion is likely to occur, at all the custom houses, in consequence of the doubt whether there be any revenue law in existence, and, should the law be yet in force, of the absence of any provision by law of the means of ascertaining the home valuation. The President however, is to manage all this!! and we apprehend that he will have his hands full. A New York correspondent of the National Gazette says: "None of our merchants, as far as I can find, will pay any duties under these laws except under protest."

In the course of a debate in the House of Representatives, on the 6th instant, Mr. Botts, of Va., stated that it was his intention to present articles of impeachment against President Tyler.

Our friend who made us a present of two large Beets for a fourth of July dinner, will please accept our unfeigned thanks for his kindness. We regret that our cook so managed it that we could not have them weighed, or we *might* have set our brother editors in wild amazement.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, June 29, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, offered a resolution requesting the presiding officer of the Senate to inform the Governor of New Jersey of the vacancy in the Senatorial delegation from that state, occasioned by the death of Mr. Southard. The resolution was adopted.

A joint resolution calling upon the claimants whose claims have been once reported against, to bring additional evidence as to the justice of their claims before presenting them a second time, was adopted by a vote of 26 to 11.

On Thursday, Mr. Bates, of Mass., made a lengthy and able defence of the Massachusetts claim, entering largely into the whole subject, and showing an intimate knowledge of it. Mr. Bates was sustained by his colleague, Mr. Choate, in some practical and appropriate remarks in answer to the amendment proposed by Mr. Tappan, placing constructions upon the application which were deemed unjust, unnecessary, and improper.

The debate continued between the Ohio Senators, Mr. King, Mr. Sevier and others, when threatening to consume more than the morning hour, it gave way to the army bill.

Mr. King, had moved to strike out the fifth section, which was in brief that a competent person should be employed by the ordnance bureau under the direction of the Secretary of War to superintend the manufacture of iron cannon that may be made under contracts with the United States.

A debate arose on it which was renewed again to-day, and carried on at a great length. The amendment did not prevail and the section was not struck out.

Several amendments were then proposed in regard to Rations which were adopted, and the Bill was ordered to an engrossment.

On Friday, Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, reported his long expected bill on the subject of the Tariff. It is accompanied by an able Report, 3000 copies of which have been ordered to be printed.

The bill for the reorganization of the Army was then taken up, and passed.

The bill to establish remedial justice was the order of business for the remainder of the day.

On Saturday, the bill to refund the balance due to Massachusetts for disbursements made during the late war, was discussed at some length, ordered to be engrossed, and subsequently read a third time and passed.

In the the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, June 29, the motion of Mr. Adams to refer the Presidents Message on the subject of the Apportionment Bill to a select committee of five, came up as the unfinished business of the House.

Mr. Adams delivered a speech of some length on the motion, in which he took the ground, that the course of the President in informing the House that he had approved and signed the bill, and sent it to the the State Department accompanied by his reasons of approval, was a novel proceeding, without precedent, without constitutional warrant, against the Constitution, dangerous in its tendency, and that it was an alarming act of Executive usurpation.

On Thursday, Mr. Weller of Ohio moved a suspension of the Rules for the purpose of introducing a Bill to extend the existing Revenue Law, until additional legislation. The bill could not be received without a suspension of the Rules, and that motion was submitted by Mr. Weller of Ohio. A call of the House was moved and ordered.

The votes was then taken upon the motion to suspend for the purpose of receiving the Bill of Mr. Weller. The motion was rejected—Yeas 96—Nays 109.

Mr. Roosevelt of N. Y. then presented another Bill which he wished to explain for the purpose of removing doubts in reference to existing laws. A motion was submitted to suspend the Rules again, and this was rejected by Yeas and Nays, 112 to 91.

The orders of the day were called, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Veto Message of the President.

Mr. Briggs of Mass. commenced the debate in opposition to the Veto. His speech was moderate in its tone and consisted in a brief summary of the several acts of Congress in reference to the Revenue, the effect of the Veto, and the consequence of the present condition of things.

Mr. Briggs was followed by Mr. Stuart, of Va. a Whig member, who took issue with the President upon the construction of the Compromise Act. He argued ably and well to prove that the effect of the Veto would be disastrous. The reasoning of the President could not be sustained upon any consideration whatever, and with the construction of the President it could not be sustained. Mr. Stuart also argued to prove that the Compromise Act had nothing to do with the land funds, for the reason that the Land Bill and the Compromise Act were passed nearly at the same time.

He also commented upon the precedent of the President in vetoing a Bill upon the ground of mere expediency. It was a veto against a measure confided by the Constitution peculiarly to the Representatives of the People. As it was the first precedent of the kind, so to be trusted it would be the last. The Veto of the President, said Mr. Stuart, was not only an infringement upon the civil liberties of the House, but upon those who sent the representatives here. It was a novel, a high-handed, an alarming precedent, which he was most truly anxious might never again be imitated.

Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. rose next, and continued the debate. He took up the Message of Mr. Tyler, and pointed out his inconsistencies and contended that it was not Congress but himself who had been inconsistent.

Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, followed, and as one of the friends of the Administration, he was listened to with a good deal of interest. Mr Proffit took ground against Congress, and as strong ground for the President. All the blame was thown upon Congress.

Mr. Proffit was disposed to say for the President, that he would approve of a tolerably high Tariff, if Distribution was not connected with it. Mr. Proffit says he would do the same, though not at all interested in manufactures. He would give up lands for the sake of manufactures. Mr Proffit defended Mr. Cushing in the conclusion of his remarks.

On Saturday, Mr. Adams, from the select committee heretofore appointed on the Message of the President in relation to the apportionment bill, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to furnish the House with a copy of the exposition of the reasons of the President for giving his sanction to the apportionment bill, which he had deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. After some remarks from several gentlemen, the resolution was adopted.

The Veto Message was then taken up, and after a discussion of some length, the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Fillmore at an early hour called for the orders of the day, which were the Message of the President returning the Provisional Tariff bill with his objections. The right to the floor belonged to Mr. Caruthers, of Tenn. an able Whig member.

Mr. C. took open and manly ground against the veto. He started with the proposition that there had been a bargain between the President and the opposition party on this floor—by which the former had agreed to veto Whig measures, and the latter were to support the administration. The evidence of this bargain might not be capable of positive proof, but it was obvious and palpable nevertheless. What reason but this had the President, for vetoing the bill now upon the table. It was in violation of his pledge, in violation of good principles, and in violation of the very principles embodied in the Distribution Act itself.

Mr. Carathers proceeded to point out these inconsistencies in the Veto Message. He was ready to violate the Compromise Act, and yet vetoed a bill because it was a violation of the Compromise Act. He would advance duties beyond 20 per ct. and could not do it.

In the exercise of this one man power, Mr. Tyler has gone as far beyond General Jackson as General Jackson had gone beyond his predecessors in the exercise of the veto power. He was not surprised that the so called Democratic party, was partial to the veto power, for it is one of their principles to maintain the one man power. Mr. Caruthers went on to give additional evidences of the union, as he believed, between the friends of the President and the Loco Focos. Mr. Caruthers was cut short in the midst of his remarks by the one hour rule.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., led off in a strong Speech in reply to the more strong and excited Speeches which were made in the earlier part of the debate. Mr. R. sustained the principles of the Veto.

He was replied to, or rather the other side of the question was taken, in three very able and eloquent speeches, by Mr. Summers, of Va., Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., and Mr. White, of Indiana.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I don't know whether I was more amused at the complacent folly, or provoked at the pompous foppery, of your correspondent, Solomon Strutter. It requires strong provocation to force an old man from his easy chair to the escritoir. Old age is proverbially garrulous, and I confess I have no objection to wielding my tongue, when I can find an audience willing to listen and learn; but wielding the pen, Mr. Editor, is quite another affair. Many a sound castigation has it been my lot to inflict—with the tongue of course—upon the said Solomon, and I am sorry to say, to very little purpose: but little did I dream that I should ever be called upon to chastise his impertinence in this public manner. But Mr. Editor, when an excellent old lady of sound sense and cultivated mind, not to say of devout and enlightened piety, is thus misunderstood and misrepresented; when her sarcastic disgust is interpreted into 'hysterical admiration;' when the plain, honest, systematic industry of the old school is made matter of ridicule and contempt in the public prints, and especially when this outrage is committed upon one whom I have known and valued for nearly three quarters of a century, at whose feet the accomplished Solomon Strutter might sit and learn till his head is as gray as mine, and even then be unworthy of his christian name, my indignation is such that I fear it may betray me into indecorum: and though the gauntlet and the goose-quill may be alike unbefitting a hand tremulous with age, and long unused to martial exercises, yet sir, when my friend of equal age is thus wantonly assailed, denied, as she is, the privilege of defence, as well by her sex, as by her affinity to that Solomon Scapegrace, who laid down his strutting pride and his ample fortune at the feet of her beautiful daughter, I feel the blood of seventy-six coursing with young warmpth through my veins, and though far from feeling any inclination to spill that pomposo's blood, I hope you will pardon me for spilling a little ink. Now, sir, it is true that young Solomon inherited a fortune, which, thanks to the kind providence of his sensible father, he cannot squander; it is true also that he passed through one of those northern factories (not confined to northern latitudes by the bye) where they manufacture, in a given time, universal scholars, out of any sort of materials; it is true too, that when graduated, he affected to be a disciple one while of my Lord Coke, and one while of Æsculapius, not for practice, to be sure, but merely for the accomplishment; and in the midst of these graver tasks he found time for novel reading, for poetry and for love. It is not wonderful that with the advantages of wealth and station, added to those of a handsome person and graceful manners (for I will not withhold 'aught in malice') he should win the heart and hand of my excellent friend Mr. Stanhope's daughter, whose beauty was surpassed only by the loveliness of her character: and notwithstanding the venerable old Mr. Thwackum quoted on the occasion his stereotyped phrase for all ill assorted matches, 'Quid non sperernus amantes! Jungentur jam gryphes equis,' yet I frankly confess I felt greatly consoled by the reflection that my worthy old friend and her daughter were thus restored to the affluence of which a strange series of disasters had robbed them, as soon as they had had time to show with what resignation they could bear the reverses of fortune, and with what meek and quiet grace they could adapt themselves to their straitened circumstances.

It was my intention to transcribe, and send you for publication, a long letter from Mrs. Stanhope, which would vindicate her claims to good sense and good feeling more effectually than any thing I can say; but as it is announced that Solomon's coach is at the end of the avenue, I must reserve it for a future communication.

Your obedient servant,
OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

For the Recorder.

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At James McCray's Store in the county of Orange, attended by the Orange Troop, Capt. Harvey's company of Militia and a large concourse of citizens. After the companies going through their various evolutions, they marched in front of the Liberty Pole. The Declaration of Independence was there read by Col. Daniel A Montgomery accompanied by an appropriate address for the occasion, after which the Troop went through various evolutions on foot,—then taking seats in full uniform, partook of a dinner prepared by James R. Fonville, furnished with the choicest dishes the county affords. The Troop then assembled at a table prepared for the occasion and the following toasts were read by Capt Henry C. Trolinger, Vice President of the day:

1st. Maine.—The most exposed in the of all her sister States to foreign aggression. Though by her attachment to the public weal and her devotion to principle, she has no enemy to fear.

2nd. New Hampshire.—Beautiful, healthful, and prosperous, her march, though gradual, is onward to the summit of fame.

3d. Vermont.—In times of war she *aims, steadily aims* at her enemy.—with such States we fear not.

4th. Massachusetts.—The cradle of science. Her intelligence and care of improvement ever warrant a continuance in that high position which she now enjoys.

5th. Rhode Island.—Though limited in space, her sphere of usefulness and importance is unbounded, and prominent is she of the society of States.

6th. Connecticut.—The home of the artisan,—the industry and economy of her people render her independent,—their benevolence is cherished with fondness in every bosom.

7th. New York.—The empire state,—a nation within herself. Her vast extent, ample resources and energetic government render her great and glorious. She is one of the main pillars in this Republic.

8th. New Jersey.—Nothing behind her conspicuous neighbors in brilliancy, though smaller, she shines with a clear and steady light in the great galaxy of which she is a member.

9th. Pennsylvania.—Both great and good. Strong, inflexible and resolute,—her progress is rapid in improvement; she will ere long attain to the zenith of political glory.

10th. Delaware.—One of the original thirteen. The same spirit which animated her sons during the great struggle for independence still fires their hearts—heaven's blessings attend her!

11th. Maryland.—Luminous and fair. She is an honor to herself, to her citizens, and to the Union.

12th. Virginia.—The land of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison,—this is enough.

13th. North Carolina.—Honest and unassuming.—May her vast resources beget a spirit of enterprise instead of emigration which shall exalt her to the first rank among her sisters.

14th. South Carolina.—Bold and chivalrous, her spirited sons, by their talents and energy will still add laurels to her fame.

15th. Georgia.—Th mother of States from the emigration of her citizens. That exhaustion now ceasing, she stands forth in full life and vigor, and adds a lustre to all around.

16. Alabama.—Upward is her flight,—upward and still.

17th, Mississippi:—

She stands full abreast,
Along with the rest.

18th. Louisiana.—Though resisted by disease, heaven has given her peculiar blessings, and she is already a great State.

19th. Tennessee.—A noble State is she, not inferior to any; she will maintain her standing,—th, she too is coming.

20th. Kentucky.—Brave and true hearted men are her citizens. They have won for themselves unfading laurels by their efficiency whenever opposed to an enemy.

21st. Ohio.—Unexampled in growth. She is the Lion of the north west. In her improved condition is exemplified the difference between industry and sloth, enterprise and apathy, an intelligent population and an ignorant mass. Her standing is already high among the high.

22nd. Indiana.—Hospitable and happy. All of her people have reason to rejoice and boast of their State.

23d. Illinois.—A garden spot, and well cultivated.

24th. Michigan.—Young but thrifty; her members are already assuming a strong athletic appearance.—Much responsibility rests upon her, but she will succeed.

25th. Missouri.—Destined to be the centre of the Union, and the point around which will beautifully revolve the system of the most powerful and free government upon earth. May her foundation be sure, and her prosperity unbounded.

26th. Arkansas.—One of the youngest of the family, we see with pleasure her limbs attaining their full proportion, and her face assuming the lively charms of her elder sisters. May her population remain unmolested by her savage neighbors.

27th. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida.—Though yet in embryo, they will soon leap forth as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, in full statue and perfectly equipped.

28th. The Union.—Transcendently great. She is irresistible by any earthly power. She will be preserved.—"United we stand, divided we fall."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By John Cook, Esq. The day we celebrate: let party spirit subside, and the same feelings prevail that inspired the patriots of '76. 1 gun and 12 cheers.

By Col. Jacob G. Dicky. May the American never forget to celebrate the day on which his liberty was proclaimed. 1 gun and 9 cheers.

By Capt. David L. Ray. May the tree of liberty flourish on our shores and every American partake of its fruits. 1 gun and 5 cheers.

By Gen. Benjamin Trolinger. The Orange Troop,—may the spark of military pride struck up in Orange never be extinguished, but kindle into a light flame through every county in the State. 1 gun and 14 cheers.

By Capt. George S. Jennings. The Orange Troop—the best uniformed and disciplined company of cavalry in the State, they ever stand ready to answer their country's call—may they prosper. 1 gun and 7 cheers.

By Capt. John Huffman. The American Ladies—most fair, upright and intelligent, kind and affectionate, may the god of love adorn them with the richest of jewels. 3 cheers.

By Capt. Henry C. Trolinger. The Ladies—the only incendiaries that kindle a flame that water will not extinguish. 1 gun and 47 cheers.

Treaty with Great Britain Concluded.

The New York American says—A highly important report, and which we have reason to think well founded, reached the city this morning from Washington. It is, substantially that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton had finally agreed upon *all the ponts* in discussion between the two countries, and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signature, and would be signed yesterday, being the 4th day of July.

The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Britain the territory north of the St. Johns, and by Great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern Boundary and the St. John's river, *including* the city of Fredericton, now the seat of Government of the British province of New Brunswick—and of course the navigation of the river to the sea.

To this arrangement New Brunswick was very averse, but higher considerations have prevailed, and a settlement that must be deemed by the U. States honorable and satisfactory in a high degree, has been effected.

As to the details or other points we are without information.

Military Convention.—This body met in the city of Raleigh on Monday the 4th inst., and was organized by the appointment of Gen. McRae of Wilmington, President; and Majors McHenry and Myers, Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to report matter for the deliberation of the Convention, to wit:—Generals Crenshaw, Haywood, McRae, Marsteller; Colonels Green, Littlejohn, Philips, Taylor, Vaughan; and Major Nixon; after which the body adjourned to meet the next day. On Tuesday, the committee reported, and various amendments to the existing laws were agreed upon to be recommended to the adoption of the Legislature. The Convention adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday morning. There were only about 60 or 70 delegates in attendance.

RHODE ISLAND NEWS.

Providence, June 29—12 noon.

I came here to volunteer my services from a sense of duty. The matter is, however, all over. Dorr has run away, and over one hundred of his followers have been taken prisoners. I saw a part of the spoils brought into the city to day. Among other things there were several cut and thrust blades, about ten inches long, stuck into the ends of long rough poles. There is no doubt that a part of the Spartan band from the city of New York were at Chepachet and fled with Dorr. One of them was taken and makes this statement. It is equally true that Davezac was not there. This city is filled with armed men, who appear to be determined to put an end to this outbreak. Although I have met hundreds wandering about the city, I have not seen one under the least excitement by liquor. They are the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men of the country. The uprising has been general, and the most wealthy as well as the poorest have volunteered to serve in the ranks. Such is the stuff of which those are made who are denounced by the Locofocos as the aristocracy.

There are a few lawless fellows from Massachusetts congregated near the Pawtuxet, on the line of the State, who are disposed for mischief. It is said Governor Davis has ordered out a force of flying artillery to disperse them.

Dorr's cowardice is a little more disgusting than is his atrocious folly. It is to be regretted that among the prisoners there is not one man of consequence enough to be made a salutary example.

The Providence Journal of this morning, together with the extra bulletins issued from that office, will no doubt convey to you the particulars in regard to passing events.

It gives us pleasure to state, for the information of our readers, that every indication assures us that the majorities in both Houses of Congress are determined to persevere, in the face of every obstacle, in the discharge of their duty, and to pass, before this session is brought to a close, a Tariff of Duties and Imposts such as shall be calculated to meet the wants of the Government and the wishes of the People. The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday, upon the question of receiving a proposition to fix upon a day for adjournment, shows that a majority of that body will not at present consent to entertain any proposition to that effect, or even to allow it to be made the subject of consideration. When we reflect upon the advance of the season, the oppressive heat which now prevails, and the great anxiety of the Members, after so long an absence, to be at home and about their private affairs, this determination argues a constancy and firmness of purpose which can hardly be too much applauded.

Nat. Intel.

CANDIDATES.—The following persons have been announced as candidates in this county, at the election in August next:

WHIG.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Dr. Michael Holt, and Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, esqrs.

DEMOCRATIC.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Dr. Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esqrs.

For Sheriff—James C. Turrentine. William Nelson.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, July 8.

Cotton,	8¼ a	8¾
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 30 a	2 90
Leaf,	3 25 a	7 25

Fayetteville, July 6.

Flour,	6 00 a	7 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will re-open his School at Chapel Hill, on the 18th of the present month. Terms of tuition are for Latin and Greek, $20, if paid at the beginning of the session—$25 if paid at the end. For English $18—with the additional charge of $5 if not paid in advance.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, July 8. 32—

A Negro Man and his Wife for Sale.

THE fellow is a good Blacksmith, and his wife a good Washerwoman. I will either sell or exchange them for other negroes, and should prefer the latter. If not privately disposed of before the August Term of Orange County Court, they will then be sold at the court house to the highest bidder. The man is now hired out to Mr. Campbell. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. NASH.

July 12. 32—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Alamance Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catharine Coble's, on the 1st day of August next, at eleven o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 2d you will attend, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs for Battalion Exercise.

MARTIN COBLE, *Major.*

July 13. 32—

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and plura, and the sicknes s incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

Wool Carding.

AN improved Wool Carding Machine has lately been established at Judge Ruffin's Mills, on Haw River in Orange county, where persons in the surrounding country who have wool to card may be speedily accommodated. Bring clean wool, clear of knots and burrs, and good work shall be done. In preparing it, put one pound of lard to 12 pounds of wool. Price 6 1-4 cents—for mixing ten cents. Wool taken in exchange for work.

CARUTHERS & CO.

June 6. 31—

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases.
14 Thursday,	4 53	7 7	
15 Friday	4 54	7 6	
16 Saturday,	4 54	7 6	
17 Sunday,	4 55	7 5	
18 Monday,	4 55	7 5	
19 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4	
20 Wednesday	4 57	7 3	

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Capt. George Morrow's, on Friday the 29th of July, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 30th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, with four rounds of powder, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

July 8. 31—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned non Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby Commanded to attend at Mason Hall, on Friday the 15th July, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Saturday the 16th, you will attend with your respective companies at ten o'clock for Battalion exercise.

PAISLEY NELSON, *Major.*

July 6. 31—

Halifax Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, Va.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above Watering place, hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain visitors in the most comfortable style, and on terms corresponding with the hardness of the times.

The location is a favorable one for health and abundance, being on the road leading from Milton N. C. to Clarksville Va., about midway between those two points, and 16 miles from the Buffalo Springs in Mecklenburg, Va.

The waters are now undergoing an analysis by Professor Gardner of Hampden Sydney College, and the undersigned regrets his inability to give the result. What is of more importance however, to the public, is the known efficacy of these waters in removing gastric and hepatic derangements, especially those forms constituting Dyspepsia and Ague and Fever. Cutaneous diseases also speedily disappear under its use, whilst its powers are equally manifested in the removal of calculous and other affections of the urinary organs. The female system too has been happily and promptly relieved of some of the most distressing affections to which it is subject.

The chalybeate water has been but little used, but from its prompt influence in removing general debility in Cachectic and Chlorotic cases, much benefit may be expected to result from its use in cases to which it is adapted.

The votaries of pleasure will find ample amusement in the Ball Room and the good music of the Lynchburg Band, among get whom is the celebrated performer on the octave flute "Blind Billy."

Board by the day $1; by the week $6 by the month $20. Children and servants half price. Horses by the day 75 cents; by the week $3,50 cents; by the month $10.

HENRY EASLY.

Halifax County, Va. July 1, 1842. 31—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1842, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anderson Armstrong
Samuel Archer

B
Abner Bailiff
Sackfield Brewer
John A Benbury
Richard Bucklaw
John W Burton
Wm Brewer
Dr Lewis Ballard
A. T. Bonner

C
Wm W Clements
Catharine Clark
Kenneth Coggins
Margaret Carrol
Rev J H Cristie
Thos Chavous
Rev Jesse Cole
Susan Chreek

D
Margaret H Doak
F A Davis

F
Edward W Fonville

G
E G Gray
Thomas Griffin

H
Spencer Hust
Dr W Hollifield
Right House
Eli Hill
James Horn
Archibald Hunter
Rev Benj M Hobson

I
James S Irwin
Adam Ingo

J
Martin Jackson
Wm Jording
Calvin Johnson

L
Kintchen Leathers
J Saml Lucas

M
Elizabeth Moore
Nathan Markum
Henry G Montfort
Laws & Magee

N
S Noble
Frances Nasum

O
Sarah O'Daniel

P
J R Patterson
Abe Parrish
David Paul
Mark Pickett
Joseph Parker

R
Wm J Roberds
C Riley

S
Edwin Smith
Wm Sims
Wm Sykes 2
John T Smith
Enoch Sawyer
Peter Stewart

T
Wm Thrip
Dr J Thaxton
George W Thomson
Wm Thomson for Thos Jones
Martin Thomas
Wm Thomas

W
R Whitted
Henderson Woods
Chaney Watts
Ezekiel Wheler
Wm Webster
Joseph Wedding
Richard Weaver

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 5. 31—

Mail Arrangements.

THE Raleigh Mail arrives at this Office on Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings; and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. Letters to go by this mail should be lodged in the office on each day of its departure by seven o'clock A. M. as the mail is closed at eight.

The Greensborough Mail arrives at this Office on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings; and departs on Saturday, Monday and Thursday mornings. Letters to go by this mail should be lodged in the Office on the evenings of Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by eight o'clock.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 1. 31—

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

The following article from a correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon may prove serviceable to some of our farmers:

Observing a general complaint of the injury sustained in the present wheat crop from sprouting, in consequence of the rains which have prevailed during harvest, I beg leave to suggest a method by which such injury may always be avoided. It is simply to cut the wheat and put it up immediately, in small stacks of about 4 or 5 bushels, without regard to its condition, and not to disturb it until the weather is fair and settled. It will dry in this state, and although the straw may be moulded, the grain will be found in a perfect state of preservation, without being sprouted except on the outside of the stalks. This is not a mere theory, but a method, which I have tested from experience and during a much worse season for harvesting wheat, than the present. I never made a better crop of wheat or had finer grain or in better condition. Some of my neighbors, who pursued a different plan, and would open their wheat to the sun, whenever it broke out, sustained heavy losses and had their whole crop in bad condition. It should be remembered, that sunshine as well as moisture is required to sprout wheat, and consequently, if you avoid exposing your wet wheat to the sun unless you are certain it will continue long enough to dry it, you will escape this cause of injury. The experiment to which I allude was made 25 years ago, and I have since had frequent occasions to test the perfect safety of the plan which I recommend, and the certain security it affords against the sprouting of grain in the wettest seasons.

AN OLD FARMER.

Mr. Clay.—The New York American, which, until the nomination of Gen. Harrison, took strong ground for Gen. Scott, is now out for Mr. Clay, and closes an article upon the subject thus:

"It is natural, therefore,—it is honorable, and it is just, that in resolving to renew the fight, as well against open adversaries, as more dangerous, because deceitful friends,—they should place in their front, and acknowledge as their leader, the *man* whom circumstances have made so, independently of all partizan contrivances, and who is, as all will acknowledge, eminently qualified to lead.

To battle for principles without a man in whom they are personified and popularized, is an *abstraction* which we have been suffering under long enough.

Let us go for the *principles* AND *the man*, and we shall not fail.

We go, therefore, heartily, for the nomination of HENRY CLAY."

Captain Tyler's Remarkable Doings.—The Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, thus happily illustrates the *incalculability* of the amount of Captain Tyler's remarkable and absurd acts;

"I recollect to have somewhere read an anecdote to the following effect:—An English nobleman of high rank and great wealth was travelling through some of the more remote counties of the kingdom, attended by his suit. One night he stopped at a village inn, and the whole establishment was thrown into confusion to supply the numerous wants of his Lordship and attendants. The landlord flew in every direction; the whole house was turned upside down, and the village ransacked of its provisions.

The next morning just as the distinguished visitors were about taking their departure, his Lordship's steward called on the landlord for his bill. The latter was busily engaged in making it out, and already a formidable row of figures extended two-thirds down a sheet of foolscap. But his bewildered mind had hardly suffices him to make a minute of half the items, when the renewed summons of the Steward made it necessary for him to bring his labors to a close. Half distracted at the suddenness of the exigency, a happy thought struck him, and he finished the bill with the following item:

"To making a d—d fuss generally, £501 0. 0"

This story will apply to Capt. Tyler. He has done so many extraordinary and absurd things within a few months, that the people have hardly an opportunity to examine them all in detail, but he may rest assured they will charge them all to him *in the lump* at the final reckoning."

A Question in Arithmetic.—If a man receives $5.30¼ 31 for 159 days' labor, how many days will it take to build an ICE HOUSE, to cost $75? *Answer*—Two whole days and up to breakfast time of the third!

The way to Wealth—Honest Industry.

Orange County, May Term, 1842.

ORDERED that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, C. C.

June 1. 26—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Geo. Long, on New Hope, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a bay MARE, ten or twelve years old, five feet high, barefooted all round, a snip in her face, both fore feet wind galls very bad

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 22. 29—3wp

Notice—Taxes.

I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1841.

Monday 4th July, at Jesse Durham's
Tuesday the 5th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 6th, at Ruffin's Mill
Thursday the 7th, at Michael Albright's
Friday the 8th, at George Patterson's
saturday the 9th, at the late residence of Michael Holt, dec'd
Monday the 11th, at John S. Turrentine's
Tuesday the 12th, at George Faucett's
Wednesday the 13th, at Chesley F. Facsett's
Thursday the 14th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 15th, at Gabriel B. Lee's
Saturday the 16th at Mason Hall
Monday the 18th, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 19th, at Chalk Level
Wednesday the 20th, at Mrs. McKee's
Thursday the 21st, at Abner Parker's
Friday the 22d, at William Lipscomb's
Saturday the 23d, at Harris Wilkerson's
Monday the 25th, at Wm. N. Pratt's Store
Tuesday the 26th, at Joseph L. Moring's
Wednesday the 27th, at William Trice's
Thursday the 28th, at Chapel Hill
Friday the 29th, at Thomas Long's
Monday the 1st August, at Pinkney Sikes'
Tuesday the 2d, in Hillsborough, to collect the Town Tax.

☞ The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1842, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected by all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'f.*

June 15. 28—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1842.

Samuel Barton and others vs. William Barton. Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Barton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition to be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 29—

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27—

7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 13th day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm. Lynn, dec'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS CHRISTIAN, } *Adm's.*
MATTHEW LYNN, }

June 8. 28—

FEMALE SCHOOL, In Hillsborough.

THE Fall session of MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Latin or Greek,	10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr Jas. Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jno W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough. Rev D. Lacey, Raleigh. Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Giles Mebane, esq., Orange county. Mr. Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stratton Newbern. Richard Washington, esq. Waynesborough. Gaston Wilder, esq. Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington.

June 1. 26—

☞ Raleigh Register, Standard, and Milton Chronicle will insert once a week for four weeks.

To the Public.

THE Fall Session of my school, will commence on the 15th of next month, and close on the 15th of December following. A full and complete course of secademical instruction will be imparted. Students prepared for the University.

D. W. KEER.

Junto, N. C., June 11. 28—

☞ The Raleigh Star, and North Carolina Standard, will copy four times

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

John King and others *v.* Dixon King.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange county, by affidavit filed, that Dixon King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this state. I hereby advertise and make known, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that if the said defendant doth not appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

June 20. 30—

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, JR.

April 18. 20—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gulit Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 22—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4 22—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D, F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ Hanov. Mulii., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business: and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semimonthly numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, D Appleton & Co. 200, Broadway New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided he paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842. 24—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. }
May 3, 1842. }

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

☞ A Fresh Supply. ☜

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel, "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Wafers
Cloves	Assafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Acquefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab MerinoCassimeres,
Black Cumblet, Gambroons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpacca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10. Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24 25—3mp

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills, May 16. 24—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and how beautiful are the laws of natureal simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or seerocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life withing you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Shuluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 93—12m

Lot for Sale in Chapel Hill.

I SHALL offer for sale, on the 28th day of July next, before the store of Jesse Hargrave, in the village of Chapel Hill, the Tree LOT lately owned by Benton Utley. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES WEBB.

June 21. 29—3w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their with to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion Count advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.